

THE GRASSMANN ALGEBRA IN ARBITRARY CHARACTERISTIC AND GENERALIZED SIGN

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ABSTRACT. We define a generalization \mathfrak{G} of the Grassmann algebra G which is well-behaved over arbitrary commutative rings C , even when 2 is not invertible. In particular, this enables us to define a notion of superalgebras that does not become degenerate in such a setting. Using this construction we are able to provide a basis of the non-graded multilinear identities of the free superalgebra with supertrace, valid over any ring.

We also show that all identities of \mathfrak{G} follow from the Grassmann identity, and explicitly give its co-modules, which turn out to be generalizations of the sign representation. In particular, we show that the co-module is a free C -module of rank 2^{n-1} .

1. INTRODUCTION AND NOTATION

Algebras are associative, but not necessarily unital. The base ring C will always be commutative and unital. We will assume nothing about the characteristic of C , except where explicitly stated.

Let A be an algebra over C , and let $C\langle X \rangle$ be the free (associative) algebra over a countable infinite alphabet X . A polynomial $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in C\langle X \rangle$ is an *identity* of A if for all substitutions $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$, we have that $f(a_1, \dots, a_n) = 0$. We let:

$$\text{id}(A) = \{f \in C\langle X \rangle \mid f \text{ is an identity of } A\}.$$

An algebra satisfying some non-zero identity with at least one invertible coefficient is called a *PI-algebra*.

Obviously, $\text{id}(A)$ is an ideal of $C\langle X \rangle$, which is invariant under substitutions. For any ring R , a *T-ideal* is an ideal $I \triangleleft R$ such that $\tau(I) \subseteq I$ for every endomorphism τ of R . We will implicitly assume throughout that all T-ideals are T-ideals of $C\langle X \rangle$. With this terminology, $\text{id}(A)$ is a T-ideal for every algebra A .

Given that an algebra A over an infinite field $C = \mathbb{F}$ satisfies an identity f , it is always possible to break f down into its multi-homogenous components, by multiplying each variable by suitable scalars, and using a standard Vandermonde-type argument. Furthermore, in characteristic 0, one can multilinearize any identity to an equivalent multilinear identity. Thus, in characteristic 0 over a field, any T-ideal is generated by its multilinear part.

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Because of this, one considers the spaces

$$(1) \quad P_n = \left\{ \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \alpha_\sigma x_{\sigma(1)} x_{\sigma(2)} \cdots x_{\sigma(n)} \mid \alpha_\sigma \in C \right\}$$

of multilinear polynomials in the variables x_1, \dots, x_n . This space has the structure of an S_n -module by defining:

$$\tau \cdot x_{\sigma(1)} x_{\sigma(2)} \cdots x_{\sigma(n)} = x_{\tau\sigma(1)} x_{\tau\sigma(2)} \cdots x_{\tau\sigma(n)}.$$

With the above definition, $C[S_n] \cong P_n$ as S_n -modules, with an isomorphism given by: $\sigma \mapsto x_{\sigma(1)} x_{\sigma(2)} \cdots x_{\sigma(n)}$.

The multilinear part of degree n of a T-ideal Γ is given by $\Gamma \cap P_n$, which is an S_n -submodule of P_n . The quotient $P_n / \Gamma \cap P_n$ is called the n -th co-module of Γ , and (in case $C = \mathbb{F}$ is a field) $c_n = \dim P_n / \Gamma \cap P_n$ is the n -th co-dimension.

The *Specht problem* asks whether T-ideals are always *finitely based*, namely generated as a T-ideal by some finite set. The Specht problem has been answered negatively for the analogous cases of groups and Lie algebras, which made the following result by Kemer [Kem91, theorem 2.4] quite surprising:

Theorem 1.1 (Specht Property for algebras over fields). *Let A be an (associative) algebra over a field $C = \mathbb{F}$ of characteristic zero. Then the T-ideal $\text{id}(A)$ is finitely based.*

This positive answer to the Specht problem in characteristic zero does not extend well to other characteristics, and has in fact been disproved for all non-zero characteristics. Additionally, there is no known method of actually finding the finite basis of the identities of a given algebra, and in fact, there are only a few natural cases where a complete basis of identities is known; even a basis for the identities of the matrix algebra of degree 3 is unknown.

Kemer proved his theorem via a series of reductions, first to the case of the T-ideal of identities of an affine algebra, and then it was shown that any T-ideal of identities of an affine algebra is also the T-ideal of identities of a finite-dimensional algebra.

One concept of vital importance in the proof of Theorem 1.1 is the *Grassmann algebra*. The Grassmann algebra G over a field \mathbb{F} where $\text{char } \mathbb{F} \neq 2$ is the algebra generated by a countable set of generators e_1, e_2, \dots under the relations:

$$(2) \quad e_i e_j = -e_j e_i.$$

Remark 1.2. *PI-theory in characteristic zero has quite a lot of information on G . For instance, it is known that when \mathbb{F} is infinite, $\text{id}(G)$ is generated by the single identity $[x, [y, z]] = 0$ (this identity is known as the Grassmann identity). Also, it is known that the co-dimension sequence of G is exactly $c_n = 2^{n-1}$. This result is obtained by first applying a combinatoric argument showing that the identity $[x, [y, z]] = 0$ has enough consequences to reduce the co-dimension to be $c_n \leq 2^{n-1}$, and then using the representation theory of S_n to show that it is bounded from below by the same amount.*

The structure of G is related to the notion of *superalgebras*: an algebra $A = A_0 \oplus A_1$ satisfying $A_0 A_0 \subseteq A_0$, $A_1 A_1 \subseteq A_0$, $A_0 A_1 \subseteq A_1$ and $A_1 A_0 \subseteq A_1$ is called a *superalgebra*. The subalgebra A_0 is called its *even* part, and the A_0 -module A_1 is called its *odd* part. Additionally, the splitting $A = A_0 \oplus A_1$ is referred to as the grading (or $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$ -grading) of A . Note that when we refer to a superalgebra A , we

are actually referring to a specific grading $A = A_0 \oplus A_1$, because in general there are many possible such gradings. An element x in A_0 or A_1 is called *homogenous*, and we let $|x| = 0$ if $x \in A_0$ and $|x| = 1$ if $x \in A_1$.

The structure of G now becomes trivial with respect to the following grading: we give G the structure of a superalgebra by setting $G = G_0 \oplus G_1$, where G_0 is the space spanned by all words of even length in the generators e_1, e_2, \dots and G_1 is the space spanned by words of odd length.

In general, if $A = A_0 \oplus A_1$ is a superalgebra, then for all $x, y \in A$, let $x = x_0 + x_1$, $y = y_0 + y_1$, where $x_0, y_0 \in A_0$, $x_1, y_1 \in A_1$, be their decomposition into even and odd parts. Then define the *supercommutator* of x and y by:

$$\{x, y\} = [x_0, y_0] + [x_1, y_0] + [x_0, y_1] + (x_1 y_1 + y_1 x_1),$$

where $[a, b]$ is the ordinary commutator. That is, when x and y are homogenous:

$$\{x, y\} = xy - (-1)^{|x| \cdot |y|} yx.$$

If the supercommutator of x and y is zero for all $x, y \in A$, then we say that A is *supercommutative*. Then with respect to the grading defined above, G becomes supercommutative.

One defines the *free supercommutative algebra* S over C as the superalgebra generated by countably many even generators y_1, y_2, y_3, \dots and countably many odd generators z_1, z_2, z_3, \dots whose only relations are $\{x_1, x_2\} = 0$ for every $x_1, x_2 \in S$. Note that $S \cong C[y_1, \dots] \otimes_C G$ as superalgebras, with the isomorphism given by $y_i \mapsto y_i \otimes 1$ and $z_i \mapsto 1 \otimes e_i$. In particular when C is an infinite field, $\text{id}(S) = \text{id}(G)$.

One can build a theory of super linear algebra, with supertraces denoted by str , superdeterminants (also known as Berezians) etc. (see [DM99, KT94]). We merely note that the basic axiom of traces, $\text{tr}[a, b] = 0$, becomes, in the case of the supertrace, $\text{str}\{a, b\} = 0$ where $\{a, b\}$ is the supercommutator of a and b . So, for example,

Definition 1.3. *If A is any algebra with trace tr , then the algebra $A \otimes G$ inherits the grading of G , and the function $\text{str}(a \otimes w) = \text{tr}(a) \otimes w$ becomes a supertrace. We will refer to this as the supertrace associated with $A \otimes G$.*

Remark 1.4. *This is a supertrace because of the easily verified fact that*

$$\{a \otimes w, b \otimes u\} = [a, b] \otimes wu,$$

for all $a, b \in A$ and $u, w \in G$.

In other words, tensoring by G turns algebras into superalgebras, commutators into supercommutators, and traces into supertraces. The role of G and superalgebras in general in PI-theory is best illustrated by the following deep theorem of Kemer, which reduces the study of arbitrary PI-algebras in characteristic 0 to the study of finite-dimensional PI-superalgebras.

Theorem 1.5 (Kemer's Superrepresentability Theorem). *For any algebra A over a field of characteristic 0, there is some finite-dimensional superalgebra B such that $\text{id}(A) = \text{id}(G[B])$, where $G[B] = (G_0 \otimes B_0) \oplus (G_1 \otimes B_1)$ is the Grassmann hull of B .*

The main problem with G is that it cannot be easily generalized to arbitrary characteristics. In particular, in characteristic 2 the relation (2) implies that the

algebra is commutative. For this reason, [Bel00] came up with the following algebra, which was the basis for Belov's counterexample to the Specht problem in characteristic 2 (see [BR05, p. 204] for details):

Definition 1.6. *Define the extended Grassmann algebra G^+ over a field \mathbb{F} of characteristic 2 as the algebra generated by elements e_1, e_2, \dots and elements $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots$ such that the ε_i are central, and such that the following relation is satisfied:*

$$[e_i, e_j] = \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j e_i e_j,$$

in addition to the relation:

$$\varepsilon_i^2 = 0.$$

So, in fact, G^+ is an algebra over the local algebra $\mathbb{F}[\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots]$.

This algebra was used to produce counterexamples in characteristic 2, such as constructing a T-ideal that is not finitely based (see for example [BR05, p. 210, example 7.22]), as well as to investigate the T-space structure of the relatively free algebra generated by the Grassmann identity [GTS11, GT09, Tsy09].

Remark 1.7. *The reason that this algebra is referred to as the extended Grassmann algebra is first of all that it is defined by relations similar to those that define the Grassmann algebra, and that its ideal of identities $\text{id}(G^+)$ is generated by the same identity as the Grassmann algebra, $[x, [y, z]] = 0$ (see Remark 1.2).*

The main disadvantage of G^+ is that it is only non-degenerate in characteristic 2, and superficially looks very different from the ordinary Grassmann algebra G . Therefore, our aim in this work is to present and study a version of the Grassmann algebra that is well-behaved over arbitrary commutative rings, which we denote as \mathfrak{G} . We show that \mathfrak{G} possesses properties similar to the ordinary Grassmann algebra G , and generalize various theorems regarding G over fields of characteristics $p \neq 2$ to theorems regarding \mathfrak{G} over rings of any characteristic.

The similarity to G is demonstrated by the following two results:

Theorem (Theorem 2.4). *Let \mathfrak{G} be the generalized Grassmann algebra defined over C . Then $\text{id}(\mathfrak{G})$ is generated as a T-ideal by the Grassmann identity, $[x, [y, z]] = 0$.*

Theorem (Theorem 2.13). *Suppose that 2 is invertible in C . Let A be some C -algebra. Then $\text{id}(A \otimes_C S) = \text{id}(A \otimes_C \mathfrak{G})$. In particular, $\text{id}(M_n(S)) = \text{id}(M_n(\mathfrak{G}))$.*

And as a corollary, we have:

Corollary 1.8. *Suppose that 2 is invertible in C . Then the ideal of identities of the free supercommutative algebra, $\text{id}(S)$, is generated as a T-ideal by the Grassmann identity.*

Next, we present a generalization of the notion of signs of permutations that is associated with \mathfrak{G} in much the same way ordinary signs are associated with the ordinary Grassmann algebra G . We refer to this generalization as the generalized sign representation, and show that the generalized sign representation is actually the whole co-module of \mathfrak{G} , over any ring: The S_n -module of generalized signs $C[\varepsilon]_n$ over a ring C is the n -th co-module of \mathfrak{G} (Theorem 2.25). Furthermore, we compute and show that the n -th co-module of \mathfrak{G} over a ring C is a free C -module by the induced action of C , of rank 2^{n-1} (Theorem 2.28). This generalizes the well known result that the co-dimension sequence of G (in characteristic not 2) is $c_n(G) = 2^{n-1}$.

We continue to define a notion of generalized superalgebras, generalized Grassmann hulls and generalized supertraces (to which we refer as Σ -superalgebras and Σ -supertraces for brevity). The free Σ -superalgebra \mathfrak{S} is defined in Example 3.5. For the reader's convenience, let us collect here the notation used for the four objects studied and compared in this paper:

	superalgebra	Σ -superalgebra
Grassmann	G	\mathfrak{G}
free commutative	S	\mathfrak{S}

It is shown that when 2 is invertible, these notions coincide with the notions of ordinary supertheory:

Theorem (Theorem 3.24). *Suppose that 2 is invertible in C . Let A be some C -algebra with trace tr . Let $\mathfrak{s}\text{tr}$ be the associated Σ -supertrace of $A \otimes_C \mathfrak{S}$, and in a similar manner, associate a supertrace str to $A \otimes_C S$, where S is the free supercommutative algebra. Then the supertrace identities of $A \otimes_C S$ are the same as the Σ -supertrace identities of $A \otimes_C \mathfrak{S}$, with $\mathfrak{s}\text{Tr}$ replaced by sTr .*

The next question is what properties do supertraces (and more generally, Σ -supertraces) satisfy. Thus we turn our attention to the question of ungraded identities satisfied by supertraces. We find:

Theorem (Theorem 3.27). *The multilinear part of the ideal of identities of the free Σ -superalgebra with Σ -supertrace (over any ring) is generated by:*

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{s}\text{Tr}(\mathfrak{s}\text{Tr}(x)y) &= \mathfrak{s}\text{Tr}(x)\mathfrak{s}\text{Tr}(y), \\
\mathfrak{s}\text{Tr}(x\mathfrak{s}\text{Tr}(y)) &= \mathfrak{s}\text{Tr}(x)\mathfrak{s}\text{Tr}(y), \\
[x, \mathfrak{s}\text{Tr}(y, z)] &= 0, \\
[\mathfrak{s}\text{Tr}(x), [\mathfrak{s}\text{Tr}(y), z]] &= 0.
\end{aligned}$$

2. THE GENERALIZED GRASSMANN ALGEBRA

The standard Grassmann algebra G is well behaved in characteristic not 2, while the generalized Grassmann algebra G^+ is defined in characteristic 2. Our first objective is to combine the two objects into an algebra defined over an arbitrary (commutative) ring, in a way which is amenable to reductions and inverse limits.

Starting from the relations $[e_i, e_j] = \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j e_i e_j$ of Definition 1.6, we immediately obtain $-\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j e_i e_j = -[e_i, e_j] = [e_j, e_i] = \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j e_j e_i = \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j (1 - \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j) e_i e_j$, which will be satisfied by requiring $-\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j = \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j (1 - \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j)$, or equivalently,

$$\varepsilon_i^2 \varepsilon_j^2 = 2\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j.$$

This observation motivates the following definition.

Definition 2.1. *We denote by $C[\varepsilon]$ the commutative ring $C[\varepsilon] = C[\theta, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots]$, subject to the relations*

$$\varepsilon_i^2 = \theta \varepsilon_i.$$

and

$$\theta^2 = 2.$$

Definition 2.2. The generalized Grassmann algebra \mathfrak{G} over C is the unital algebra generated by elements e_1, e_2, \dots over the central subring $C[\varepsilon] = C[\theta, \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots]$ defined above, subject to the relations

$$(3) \quad [e_i, e_j] = \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j e_i e_j$$

for every i, j (in particular $\theta \varepsilon_i e_i^2 = \varepsilon_i^2 e_i^2 = 0$).

The following version of (3) will be frequently used:

$$(4) \quad e_j e_i = (1 - \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j) e_i e_j.$$

Remark 2.3. The elements e_j^2 are central, as

$$e_j^2 e_i = (1 - \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j)^2 e_i e_j^2 = (1 - 2\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_i^2 \varepsilon_j^2) e_i e_j^2 = e_i e_j^2.$$

Modulo θ we recover the extended Grassmann algebra. More precisely, the quotient $\mathfrak{G}/\theta\mathfrak{G}$ is the extended Grassmann algebra G^+ over $C/2C$.

The terminology attached to \mathfrak{G} is justified by the following theorem.

Theorem 2.4. Let \mathfrak{G} be the generalized Grassmann algebra defined over C . Then $\text{id}(\mathfrak{G})$ is generated as a T -ideal by the Grassmann identity, $[x, [y, z]] = 0$.

We first show that $[x, [y, z]] = 0$ holds in \mathfrak{G} , and then that all other identities of \mathfrak{G} are consequences of it.

Lemma 2.5. Let $e_1, e_2, \dots \in \mathfrak{G}$ be the generators as in Definition 2.2. Then,

- (1) $[e_i, [e_j, e_k]] = 0$ for all i, j and k .
- (2) $[e_i, e_j][e_m, e_k] + [e_j, e_k][e_i, e_m] = 0$ for all i, j, k and m .

Proof. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} [e_i, [e_j, e_k]] &= [e_i, \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k e_j e_k] \\ &= \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k [e_i, e_j e_k] \\ &= \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k ([e_i, e_j] e_k + e_j [e_i, e_k]) \\ &= \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k (\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j e_i e_j e_k + \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_k e_j e_i e_k) \\ &= (\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j^2 \varepsilon_k + \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k^2 - \varepsilon_i^2 \varepsilon_j^2 \varepsilon_k^2) e_i e_j e_k \\ &= (\theta + \theta - \theta^3) \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k e_i e_j e_k \\ &= (2\theta - 2\theta) \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k e_i e_j e_k = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Similarly,

$$\begin{aligned} [e_i, e_j][e_m, e_k] + [e_j, e_k][e_i, e_m] &= \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_m \varepsilon_k (e_i e_j e_m e_k + e_j e_k e_i e_m) \\ &= \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_m \varepsilon_k (1 + (1 - \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_k)(1 - \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_i)(1 - \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_m)) e_i e_j e_m e_k \\ &= \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_m \varepsilon_k (1 + (1 - \theta^2)(1 - \theta^2)(1 - \theta^2)) e_i e_j e_m e_k \\ &= \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_m \varepsilon_k (1 - 1) e_i e_j e_m e_k = 0. \end{aligned}$$

□

More generally:

Lemma 2.6. We have $[e_i, e_j][u, e_k] + [e_j, e_k][e_i, u] = 0$ for every element $u \in \mathfrak{G}$.

Proof. It suffices to check the claim for monomials. Let $u = e_{\ell_1} \cdots e_{\ell_n}$. Then, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} [e_i, e_j][u, e_k] + [e_j, e_k][e_i, u] &= \\ \sum_m e_{\ell_1} \cdots e_{\ell_{m-1}} ([e_i, e_j][e_{\ell_m}, e_k] + [e_j, e_k][e_i, e_{\ell_m}]) e_{\ell_{m+1}} \cdots e_{\ell_n} &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

by Lemma 2.5. \square

Lemma 2.7. *We have that \mathfrak{G} satisfies the Grassmann identity.*

Proof. We wish to show that all commutators are central. Thus, it suffices to show that they commute with the e_i -s. So, we must show that $[e_i, [w_1, w_2]] = 0$ where w_1 and w_2 are some words in the generators. If the lengths of both w_1 and w_2 are 1, then we are done by the previous lemma. Otherwise, assume without loss of generality that $w_1 = e_j u$, and assume via induction that we already have: $[e_i, [x, y]] = 0$ for all i and for all words x, y such that x is not longer than u , and y is not longer than w_2 . Then

$$\begin{aligned} [e_i, [e_j u, w_2]] &= [e_i, e_j [u, w_2]] + [e_i, [e_j, w_2] u] \\ &= [e_i, e_j][u, w_2] + e_j [e_i, [u, w_2]] + [e_i, [e_j, w_2]] u + [e_j, w_2][e_i, u] \\ &= [e_i, e_j][u, w_2] + [e_j, w_2][e_i, u]. \end{aligned}$$

We need to prove that this is zero. We will do so by induction. If $w_2 = e_k v$, and if we assume that the expression is zero for all shorter words, then

$$\begin{aligned} [e_i, e_j][u, w_2] + [e_j, w_2][e_i, u] &= [e_i, e_j][u, e_k v] + [e_j, e_k v][e_i, u] = \\ [e_i, e_j][u, e_k] v + [e_i, e_j] e_k [u, v] + e_k [e_j, v][e_i, u] + [e_j, e_k] v [e_i, u] &= \\ e_k ([e_i, e_j][u, v] + [e_j, v][e_i, u]) + v ([e_i, e_j][u, e_k] + [e_j, e_k][e_i, u]) \end{aligned}$$

since e_k, v commute with the commutators (by the outer induction hypothesis). We are thus left with proving that $[e_i, e_j][u, e_k] + [e_j, e_k][e_i, u] = 0$, which also serves as the basis of the (inner) induction. But this is exactly what we have already proven in Lemma 2.6. \square

We are now left with proving the other direction of Theorem 2.4.

Remark 2.8 ([BR05, Lemmas 3.43 and 3.44]). *The identities*

$$\begin{aligned} (5) \quad [x, u][v, z] + [x, v][u, z] &= 0, \\ [x, y][y, z] &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

are consequences of the Grassmann identity.

Lemma 2.9. *All identities of \mathfrak{G} are consequences of the Grassmann identity.*

Proof. We would first like to reduce to the multi-homogenous case. So, note that $G/\langle \varepsilon_i \mid i \in X \rangle$, for all finite $X \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, is isomorphic to $C[\lambda_i \mid i \in X] \otimes_C \mathfrak{G}$, where $C[\lambda_i \mid i \in X]$ is a commutative polynomial algebra in $|X|$ variables. Thus, if $f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ is an identity, then $f(\lambda_1 \otimes x_1, \lambda_2 \otimes x_2, \dots, \lambda_n \otimes x_n)$ is also an identity. If we let $f_{d_1, \dots, d_n}(\lambda_1 \otimes x_1, \dots, \lambda_n \otimes x_n)$ be the component of $f(\lambda_1 \otimes x_1, \dots, \lambda_n \otimes x_n)$ of degree d_i in λ_i , we see that $f_{d_1, \dots, d_n}(\lambda_1 \otimes x_1, \dots, \lambda_n \otimes x_n) = \lambda_1^{d_1} \cdots \lambda_n^{d_n} \otimes f_{d_1, \dots, d_n}(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ are the multihomogenous components of f , and must be equal to zero separately. Thus, we can assume that f is multi-homogenous.

So, let f be a multi-homogenous identity of \mathfrak{G} . We need to prove that it is a consequence of the Grassmann identity. Since commutators are central, f can be rewritten as a sum of terms of the form

$$ax_{k_1} \cdots x_{k_m} [x_{k_{m+1}}, x_{k_{m+2}}] [x_{k_{m+3}}, x_{k_{m+4}}] \cdots [x_{k_{n-1}}, x_{k_n}],$$

where $k_1 \leq \cdots \leq k_m$. Using (5), we may assume that $k_{m+1} < \cdots < k_n$.

Substitution of 1 for all of x_1, \dots, x_n sends f to the coefficient of the term $x_1 \cdots x_n$, and since f is an identity, this coefficient is zero. For every pair of variables x_i, x_j , substitute 1 for the other variables and e_1, e_2 for x_i, x_j ; the only nonzero term is the one in which exactly these two variables are in the commutator, which again proves that the coefficient of this term is zero. Repeating this argument for all subsets of four variables, then six, and so on, we see that f is zero modulo the Grassmann identity. \square

2.1. The Ring $C[\varepsilon]$ and the Connection to the Grassmann Algebra. Our next goal is to show that when 2 is invertible, $C[\varepsilon]$ has enough idempotents to break \mathfrak{G} into a sum of supercommutative pieces. The basic observation is that the expressions $\frac{1}{2}\theta\varepsilon_i$ (if defined) are idempotents.

Definition 2.10. For any subset $X \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, let $\mathfrak{G}_X = C\langle e_j, \varepsilon_j, \theta \mid j \in X \rangle \subset \mathfrak{G}$ be the subalgebra generated by all generators ε_j and e_j whose indices are in X .

Definition 2.11. Assume that 2 is invertible in C , and let $X \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ be a finite subset. For any association $s: X \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$ of signs to the indices in X , define

$$\Lambda_s = \prod_{s(a)=-1} \frac{1}{2}\theta\varepsilon_a \prod_{s(b)=+1} (1 - \frac{1}{2}\theta\varepsilon_b).$$

Proposition 2.12. Assume that 2 is invertible in C . Let $X \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ be a finite subset.

- (1) The elements $\Lambda_s \in C[\varepsilon]$, for $s: X \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$, form a complete system of idempotents of $C[\varepsilon]$.
- (2) For every $s: X \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$, the algebra $\Lambda_s \mathfrak{G}_X$ is a free supercommutative algebra, with even generators θ and $\Lambda_s e_b$ for $s(b) = +1$, and odd generators $\Lambda_s e_a$ for $s(a) = -1$.

Proof. The defining relations imply that the elements $\frac{1}{2}\theta\varepsilon_i$ are idempotents, from which it follows that every Λ_s is an idempotent. Furthermore

$$\sum_{s: X \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}} \Lambda_s = \prod_{i \in X} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_i \theta \right) + \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_i \theta \right) \right) = 1.$$

For 2, let $a, a', b, b' \in X$ be such that $s(a) = s(a') = -1$, $s(b) = s(b') = +1$. We have:

$$\begin{aligned} [e_a \Lambda_s, e_{a'} \Lambda_s] &= \varepsilon_a \varepsilon_{a'} e_a e_{a'} \Lambda_s \\ &= \varepsilon_a \varepsilon_{a'} e_a e_{a'} \frac{1}{2} \theta \varepsilon_a \frac{1}{2} \theta \varepsilon_{a'} \Lambda_s \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \theta^2 \varepsilon_a^2 \varepsilon_{a'}^2 e_a e_{a'} \Lambda_s \\ &= 2 e_a e_{a'} \Lambda_s, \end{aligned}$$

So $\Lambda_s e_a$ and $e_a \Lambda_s$ anticommute. The proof that $\Lambda_s e_b$ are central is analogous. Freeness then easily follows. \square

Multiplying by a suitable idempotent, we may thus declare finitely many of the e_1, e_2, \dots even, and finitely many others, odd. With this new understanding, we can now prove a much stronger correspondence between \mathfrak{G} and S :

Theorem 2.13. *Suppose that 2 is invertible in C . Let A be some C -algebra. Then $\text{id}(A \otimes_C S) = \text{id}(A \otimes_C \mathfrak{G})$. In particular, $\text{id}(M_n(S)) = \text{id}(M_n(\mathfrak{G}))$.*

Proof. We first show that any identity of $A \otimes \mathfrak{G}$ is an identity of $A \otimes S$. Indeed, define a homomorphism of C -algebras, $\phi: S \rightarrow \mathfrak{G}$, by $\phi(e_a) = \frac{1}{2}\theta\epsilon_a e_a \in \mathfrak{G}$ for odd generators e_a , and $\phi(e_b) = (1 - \frac{1}{2}\theta\epsilon_b)e_b \in \mathfrak{G}$ for even generators e_b (note that the e_i on the left hand side of this equation are elements from S , and on the right hand side from \mathfrak{G}). This homomorphism is clearly injective. Since S, \mathfrak{G} and the image of ϕ are all free C -modules, and the image of a base of S under ϕ can be completed to a base of \mathfrak{G} (by considering the base of words in S , and the base of words multiplied by all idempotents associated to generators in the word, possibly times θ), we see that the map $1_A \otimes \phi: A \otimes S \rightarrow A \otimes \mathfrak{G}$ is an injective homomorphism (indeed $\mathfrak{G}/\phi(S)$ is a free C -module, so $\text{Tor}_1^C(A, \mathfrak{G}/\phi(S)) = 0$). Thus, $\text{id}(A \otimes_C S) \supseteq \text{id}(A \otimes_C \mathfrak{G})$.

In the other direction, let $f \in \text{id}(A \otimes_C S)$, and let $x_i \mapsto \hat{x}_i \in \mathfrak{G}$ be a substitution of elements from \mathfrak{G} in the variables appearing in f . Let X be the (finite) collection of all the indices j of all e_j or ϵ_j appearing in some of the \hat{x}_i . Recall the definition of the subalgebra $\mathfrak{G}_X = C\langle e_j, \epsilon_j, \theta \mid j \in X \rangle \subset \mathfrak{G}$. By Proposition 2.12, the idempotents Λ_s , with $s: X \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$, form a complete set of idempotents for \mathfrak{G} (and thus \mathfrak{G}_X). Then it is sufficient to consider substitutions $x_i \mapsto \Lambda_s \hat{x}_i \in \Lambda_s \mathfrak{G}_X$ for some fixed $s: X \rightarrow \{\pm 1\}$. But now, Proposition 2.12 shows that $\Lambda_s \mathfrak{G}_X$ is a free supercommutative algebra, so we can fix a canonical embedding $\psi: \Lambda_s \mathfrak{G}_X \rightarrow S$ of $\Lambda_s \mathfrak{G}_X$ in S . Again, we see that it maps the base of $\Lambda_s \mathfrak{G}_X$ into a set that can be completed to a base of S (take the base generated by Λ_s times words in \mathfrak{G}_X , and the base of words in S). Hence, the map

$$\text{id}_A \otimes \psi: A \otimes \Lambda_s \mathfrak{G}_X \rightarrow A \otimes S$$

is an injective homomorphism. Thus, f is zero on substitutions from $\Lambda_s \mathfrak{G}_X$ and is therefore zero on the substitution $x_i \mapsto \Lambda_s \hat{x}_i \in \Lambda_s \mathfrak{G}_X$. This completes the proof. \square

Remark 2.14. *Over a field $C = \mathbb{F}$, this would follow from the case $A = \mathbb{F}$, or $\text{id}(S) = \text{id}(\mathfrak{G})$, since all \mathbb{F} -modules are flat.*

Remark 2.15. *Over a finite field, $\text{id}(G)$ strictly contains $\text{id}(S)$. For example over $C = \mathbb{F}_3$, the polynomial $x^9 y^3 - x^3 y^9$ is an identity of G , which does not follow from the Grassmann identity.*

Indeed, working modulo 3, if $x = x_0 + x_1$ is the decomposition of x to homogenous parts, then: $x^3 = x_0^3 + x_1^3 = x_0^3$. But, the even part of G is spanned by 1 and words of positive even length, so writing $x_0 = \lambda + w$, where $\lambda \in \mathbb{Z}_3$, we have $x^3 = x_0^3 = \lambda^3 = \lambda$. Thus, the identity becomes $\lambda\mu(\lambda^2 - \mu^2)$, which is an identity of \mathbb{Z}_3 . A similar construction works over any finite field.

As an immediate corollary, we now have a proof of the following theorem, proved by Regev and Krakowsky in characteristic 0 [KR73], and by Giambruno and Koshlukov in characteristic $p \neq 2$ [GK01].

Corollary 2.16. *Suppose that 2 is invertible in C . Then the ideal of identities of the free supercommutative algebra, $\text{id}(S)$, is generated as a T -ideal by the Grassmann identity.*

Proof. According to Theorem 2.13, in this case $\text{id}(S) = \text{id}(\mathfrak{G})$. But we have already seen that $\text{id}(\mathfrak{G})$ is generated by the Grassmann identity (see Theorem 2.4). \square

2.2. Generalized Signs. Now that we have a clear understanding of the role taken by the ε_i -s, we can introduce some helpful notation.

Definition 2.17. Define the map

$$\exp : \text{span}_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \{ \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \mid i, j \in \mathbb{N} \} \rightarrow C[\varepsilon]$$

by

- (1) $\exp(0) = 1$,
- (2) $\exp(\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j) = 1 - \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j$,
- (3) $\exp(a + b) = \exp(a) \exp(b)$.

In addition, if $w \in \mathfrak{G}$ is a word in the generators, $w = e_{i_1} \cdots e_{i_n}$, then define: $\varepsilon_w = \varepsilon_{i_1} + \cdots + \varepsilon_{i_n}$. Clearly, for any two such words w and w' , we have $\varepsilon_w \varepsilon_{w'} \in \text{span}_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \{ \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \}$.

Remark 2.18. The exponent, a-priori defined on $\text{span}_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \{ \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j \mid i, j \in \mathbb{N} \}$, is well defined over \mathbb{Z}_2 because $\exp(2\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j) = (1 - \varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j)^2 = 1 - 2\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_i^2 \varepsilon_j^2 = 1 - 2\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j + 2\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_j = 1$. For the same reason, $\exp(a)^2 = \exp(2a) = 1$ for every a .

The following computation generalizes Remark 4.

Proposition 2.19. For any two monomials $u, w \in \mathfrak{G}$ in the generators e_i ,

$$uw = \exp(\varepsilon_u \varepsilon_w)wu.$$

Proof. Remark 4 proves the case $u = e_i$, $w = e_j$. Let us verify the claim for $u = e_i$, $w = e_{j_1} \cdots e_{j_m}$. Indeed, we see that

$$\begin{aligned} uw &= e_i e_{j_1} e_{j_2} \cdots e_{j_m} = \exp(\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_{j_1}) e_{j_1} e_i e_{j_2} \cdots e_{j_m} \\ &= \exp(\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_{j_1}) \exp(\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_{j_2}) e_{j_1} e_{j_2} e_i \cdots e_{j_m} = \dots \\ &= \exp(\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_{j_1}) \exp(\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_{j_2}) \cdots \exp(\varepsilon_i \varepsilon_{j_m}) e_{j_1} e_{j_2} \cdots e_{j_m} e_i \\ &= \exp(\varepsilon_i (\varepsilon_{j_1} + \cdots + \varepsilon_{j_m}))wu \\ &= \exp(\varepsilon_u \varepsilon_w)wu. \end{aligned}$$

Now, let $u = e_{i_1} \cdots e_{i_n}$, $w = e_{j_1} \cdots e_{j_m}$. Then:

$$\begin{aligned} uw &= e_{i_1} \cdots e_{i_{n-1}} e_{i_n} w \\ &= \exp(\varepsilon_{i_n} \varepsilon_w) e_{i_1} \cdots e_{i_{n-1}} w e_{i_n} = \exp(\varepsilon_{i_n} \varepsilon_w) \exp(\varepsilon_{i_{n-1}} \varepsilon_w) e_{i_1} \cdots w e_{i_{n-1}} e_{i_n} \\ &= \cdots = \exp(\varepsilon_{i_1} \varepsilon_w) \cdots \exp(\varepsilon_{i_n} \varepsilon_w) w e_{i_1} \cdots e_{i_n} = \exp(\varepsilon_u \varepsilon_w)wu. \end{aligned}$$

\square

Let us introduce a further generalization of the exponent map, which we call a generalized sign. We use the natural action of the infinite symmetric group $S_{\mathbb{N}}$ on $C[\varepsilon]$ by $\phi_\sigma(\theta) = \theta$ and

$$\phi_\sigma(\varepsilon_i) = \varepsilon_{\sigma(i)}.$$

Definition 2.20. Let $w = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ be an n -tuple of words in the generators e_i . For $\sigma \in S_n$, a permutation on the set $\{1, \dots, n\}$, we define the generalized sign to be:

$$\mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma) = \exp \left(\sum_{\substack{i < j \\ \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(i)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(j)}} \right).$$

Proposition 2.21. Let $w = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ be a n -tuple of words in the generators e_i .

(1) For every $\sigma \in S_n$,

$$w_{\sigma(1)} w_{\sigma(2)} \cdots w_{\sigma(n)} = \mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma) w_1 w_2 \cdots w_n.$$

(2) For every $\sigma, \tau \in S_n$,

$$\mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma\tau) = \mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma) \mathbf{sgn}_{\sigma(w)}(\tau)$$

where $\sigma(w) = (w_{\sigma(1)}, \dots, w_{\sigma(n)})$.

(3) In particular, when $w = (e_1, \dots, e_n)$,

$$\mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma\tau) = \mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma) \phi_\sigma(\mathbf{sgn}_w(\tau)).$$

Proof. Write $\sigma = s_1 \cdots s_m$ where $s_j = (k_j, k_j + 1)$ are Coxeter generators of S_n . We prove 1 by induction on m . For $m = 0$, the claim is trivial. Assume the claim holds for $\pi = s_1 \cdots s_{m-1}$. Then according to Proposition 2.19 and since s_m transposes $w_{\pi(k_m)}$ and $w_{\pi(k_m+1)}$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} w_{\sigma(1)} w_{\sigma(2)} \cdots w_{\sigma(n)} &= w_{\pi s_m(1)} w_{\pi s_m(2)} \cdots w_{\pi s_m(n)} \\ &= w_{\pi(1)} w_{\pi(2)} \cdots w_{\pi(k_m-1)} w_{\pi(k_m+1)} w_{\pi(k_m)} w_{\pi(k_m+2)} \cdots w_{\pi(n)} \\ &= \exp \left(\varepsilon_{w_{\pi(k_m)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\pi(k_m+1)}} \right) w_{\pi(1)} w_{\pi(2)} \cdots w_{\pi(k_m-1)} w_{\pi(k_m)} w_{\pi(k_m+1)} \cdots w_{\pi(n)} \\ &= \exp \left(\varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(k_m)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(k_m+1)}} \right) w_{\pi(1)} w_{\pi(2)} \cdots w_{\pi(n)}, \\ &= \exp \left(\varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(k_m)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(k_m+1)}} \right) \mathbf{sgn}_w(\pi) w_1 w_2 \cdots w_n, \end{aligned}$$

where the last equality follows from the induction hypothesis. Acting by $s_m = (k_m, k_m + 1)$ does not affect the order of any of the pairs $i < j$, except for flipping

the order of the pair $k_m, k_m + 1$. Thus,

$$\begin{aligned}
\exp(\varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(k_m)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(k_m+1)}}) \mathfrak{sgn}_w(\pi) &= \exp(\varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(k_m)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(k_m+1)}}) \exp\left(\sum_{\substack{i < j \\ \pi(i) > \pi(j)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\pi(i)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\pi(j)}}\right) \\
&= \exp\left(\varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(k_m)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(k_m+1)}} + \sum_{\substack{s_m(i) < s_m(j) \\ \pi s_m(i) > \pi s_m(j)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\pi s_m(i)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\pi s_m(j)}}\right) \\
&= \exp\left(\varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(k_m)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(k_m+1)}} + \sum_{\substack{s_m(i) < s_m(j) \\ \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(i)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(j)}}\right) \\
&= \exp\left(\sum_{\substack{i < j \\ \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(i)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(j)}}\right) = \mathfrak{sgn}_w(\sigma),
\end{aligned}$$

as claimed.

To prove 2, we compute

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{sgn}_w(\sigma) \mathfrak{sgn}_{\sigma(w)}(\tau) &= \exp\left(\sum_{\substack{i < j \\ \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(i)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(j)}} + \sum_{\substack{i < j \\ \tau(i) > \tau(j)}} \varepsilon_{\sigma(w)_{\tau(i)}} \varepsilon_{\sigma(w)_{\tau(j)}}\right) \\
&= \exp\left(\sum_{\substack{i < j \\ \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(i)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(j)}} + \sum_{\substack{i < j \\ \tau(i) > \tau(j)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma\tau(i)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma\tau(j)}}\right) \\
&= \exp\left(\sum_{\substack{\tau(i) < \tau(j) \\ \sigma\tau(i) > \sigma\tau(j)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma\tau(i)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma\tau(j)}} + \sum_{\substack{i < j \\ \tau(i) > \tau(j)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma\tau(i)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma\tau(j)}}\right).
\end{aligned}$$

But since each pair $i < j$ whose order is inverted by $\sigma\tau$ is inverted by σ or by τ , we have that

$$\begin{aligned}
\exp\left(\sum_{\substack{\tau(i) < \tau(j) \\ \sigma\tau(i) > \sigma\tau(j)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma\tau(i)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma\tau(j)}} + \sum_{\substack{i < j \\ \tau(i) > \tau(j)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma\tau(i)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma\tau(j)}}\right) &= \\
&= \exp\left(\sum_{\substack{i < j \\ \sigma\tau(i) > \sigma\tau(j)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma\tau(i)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma\tau(j)}}\right) = \mathfrak{sgn}_w(\sigma\tau).
\end{aligned}$$

□

In order to see that the generalized sign $\mathfrak{sgn}_w(\cdot)$ is correct generalization of the notion of signs, note that in G , we have $e_{\sigma(1)} \cdots e_{\sigma(n)} = \text{sgn}(\sigma) e_1 \cdots e_n$. Furthermore,

the idempotent corresponding to the constant function $s(i) = -1$ ($i = 1, \dots, n$) satisfies

$$\mathbf{sgn}_{(e_1, \dots, e_n)}(\sigma)\Lambda_s = \mathbf{sgn}(\sigma)\Lambda_s,$$

since the e_i anticommute in the presence of Λ_s .

2.3. The Co-module Sequence of \mathfrak{G} . We now turn our attention to the co-modules and co-dimensions of \mathfrak{G} . We begin by defining an S_n -representation analogous to the usual sign representation:

Definition 2.22. Fix $w = (e_1, \dots, e_n)$. We consider the natural action of S_n on $C[\varepsilon]$ twisted by signs: For each $\sigma \in S_n$ and $\lambda \in C[\varepsilon]$,

$$(6) \quad \sigma(\lambda) = \mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma)\phi_\sigma(\lambda).$$

Also let $C[\varepsilon]_n$ denote the S_n -submodule of $C[\varepsilon]$ generated as a module by $1 \in C[\varepsilon]$.

Remark 2.23. According to Proposition 2.21.3, this indeed gives $C[\varepsilon]$ an S_n -module structure, as

$$\begin{aligned} (\sigma\tau)(\lambda) &= \mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma\tau)\phi_{\sigma\tau}(\lambda) \\ &= \mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma)\phi_\sigma(\mathbf{sgn}_w(\tau))\phi_\tau(\phi_\sigma(\lambda)) \\ &= \mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma)\phi_\sigma(\mathbf{sgn}_w(\tau)\phi_\tau(\lambda)) \\ &= \sigma(\mathbf{sgn}_w(\tau)\phi_\tau(\lambda)) = \sigma(\tau(\lambda)). \end{aligned}$$

Example 2.24. Consider the S_3 -module $C[\varepsilon]_3$. By definition $C[\varepsilon]_3$ is spanned as a C -module by the elements $\sigma(1) = \mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{sgn}_w(1) &= 1, \\ \mathbf{sgn}_w((12)) &= \exp(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2) = 1 - \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2, \\ \mathbf{sgn}_w((23)) &= \exp(\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3) = 1 - \varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3, \\ \mathbf{sgn}_w((13)) &= \exp(\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 + \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3) = (1 - \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2)(1 - \varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3)(1 - \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3) \\ &= 1 - \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3 + \theta\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3, \\ \mathbf{sgn}_w((123)) &= \exp(\varepsilon_1(\varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)) = (1 - \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2)(1 - \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3) \\ &= 1 - \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3 + \theta\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3, \\ \mathbf{sgn}_w((132)) &= \exp(\varepsilon_3(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2)) = (1 - \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3)(1 - \varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3) \\ &= 1 - \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3 - \varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3 + \theta\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $C[\varepsilon]_3$ is a free C -module of rank 4, spanned by $1, \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3$ and $\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_3 - \theta\varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3$.

We can now state the main result of this section.

Theorem 2.25. The n -th co-module of \mathfrak{G} is isomorphic, as an S_n -module, to $C[\varepsilon]_n$.

To prove the theorem, we will first establish that a multilinear polynomial that vanishes on e_1, \dots, e_n vanishes on any other substitution. Since S_n acts on the space P_n defined in (1) by reordering variables, and since reordering variables multiplies by the generalized sign, Theorem 2.25 follows (as will be explained below).

We observe that \mathfrak{G} has plenty of endomorphisms.

Lemma 2.26. *For any n -tuple of words $w = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ in the generators e_i , there is a morphism $\eta_w : \mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \mathfrak{G}$ such that for all $1 \leq i \leq n$:*

$$\eta_w(e_i) = w_i.$$

Proof. First we show that for every ℓ and for every word w of length 1 or 2, there is a homomorphism of C -algebras $\mathfrak{G} \rightarrow \mathfrak{G}$ such that $e_i \mapsto e_i$ and $e_\ell \mapsto w$.

Indeed, when $w = e_j$, define the map on $C[\varepsilon]$ by $\theta \mapsto \theta$, $\varepsilon_i \mapsto \varepsilon_i$ for every $i \neq \ell$, and $\varepsilon_\ell \mapsto \varepsilon_j$. This is easily seen to be well defined.

Likewise when $w = e_j e_k$, define the map $\eta_{j,k,\ell}$ by $\theta \mapsto \theta$, $\varepsilon_i \mapsto \varepsilon_i$, $e_i \mapsto e_i$ for $i \neq \ell$, and $\varepsilon_\ell \mapsto \varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_k - \theta \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k$, $e_\ell \mapsto e_j e_k$. In order to show that this homomorphism is well defined, it suffices to check the relations $\varepsilon_\ell^2 = \theta \varepsilon_\ell$ and $[e_\ell, e_i] = \varepsilon_\ell \varepsilon_i e_\ell e_i$ for all i . For the first relation we have

$$\eta_{j,k,\ell}(\varepsilon_\ell)^2 = (\varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_k - \theta \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k)^2 = \theta \varepsilon_j + \theta \varepsilon_k - 2\varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k = \theta(\varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_k - \theta \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k) = \eta_{j,k,\ell}(\theta) \eta_{j,k,\ell}(\varepsilon_\ell).$$

As for the second relation, for $i = \ell$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{j,k,\ell}(\varepsilon_\ell) \eta_{j,k,\ell}(\varepsilon_\ell) \eta_{j,k,\ell}(e_\ell) \eta_{j,k,\ell}(e_\ell) &= (\varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_k - \theta \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k)^2 e_j e_k e_j e_k \\ &= \theta(\varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_k - \theta \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k)(1 - \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k) e_j e_j e_k e_k \\ &= \theta(\varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_k - \theta \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k) e_j^2 e_k^2 = 0 = \eta_{j,k,\ell}([e_\ell, e_\ell]) \end{aligned}$$

since $\theta \varepsilon_j e_j^2 = \theta \varepsilon_k e_k^2 = 0$. For $i \neq \ell$,

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{j,k,\ell}(\varepsilon_\ell) \eta_{j,k,\ell}(\varepsilon_i) \eta_{j,k,\ell}(e_\ell) \eta_{j,k,\ell}(e_i) &= (\varepsilon_j + \varepsilon_k - \theta \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k) \varepsilon_i e_j e_k e_i \\ &= (\varepsilon_j \varepsilon_i + \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i - \theta \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i) e_j e_k e_i \\ &= (1 - (1 - \varepsilon_j \varepsilon_i)(1 - \varepsilon_k \varepsilon_i)) e_j e_k e_i \\ &= (1 - \exp(\varepsilon_v \varepsilon_i)) v e_i, \end{aligned}$$

where $v = e_j e_k$. But by Proposition 2.19, we know that $(1 - \exp(\varepsilon_v \varepsilon_i)) v e_i = v e_i - e_i v = [v, e_i] = [\eta_{j,k,\ell}(e_\ell), \eta_{j,k,\ell}(e_i)] = \eta_{j,k,\ell}([e_\ell, e_i])$, so $\eta_{j,k,\ell}(\varepsilon_\ell \varepsilon_i e_\ell e_i) = \eta_{j,k,\ell}([e_\ell, e_i])$, as we wanted to show.

Now compose the morphisms defined above so that each e_i is mapped to a word of length $\text{len}(w_i)$ on distinct generators, and then map the generators to the respective letters in the w_i . \square

Lemma 2.27. *Let $f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \in P_n$ be any multilinear polynomial in non-commutative variables (with coefficients in C). Then $f \in \text{id}(\mathfrak{G})$ iff $f(e_1, \dots, e_n) = 0$.*

Proof. If f is an identity then obviously $f(e_1, \dots, e_n) = 0$. On the other hand assume $f(e_1, \dots, e_n) = 0$. For every w_1, \dots, w_n we obtain $f(w_1, \dots, w_n) = \eta_w(f(e_1, \dots, e_n)) = 0$, so we are done by multilinearity. \square

of Theorem 2.25. Let $M_n = P_n / (\text{id}(\mathfrak{G}) \cap P_n)$ denote the n -th co-module of \mathfrak{G} , where P_n is defined in (1). Define a linear mapping $\mu : M_n \rightarrow C[\varepsilon]_n e_1 \cdots e_n$ by the substitution $x_i \mapsto e_i$. By Proposition 2.21, $\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_\sigma x_{\sigma(1)} \cdots x_{\sigma(n)}$ is mapped

to $\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_\sigma e_{\sigma(1)} \cdots e_{\sigma(n)} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_\sigma \text{sgn}_w(\sigma) e_1 \cdots e_n$, where $w = (e_1, \dots, e_n)$. Let $\nu : C[\varepsilon]_n e_1 \cdots e_n \rightarrow C[\varepsilon]_n$ denote the isomorphism of C -modules defined by $\nu(\lambda e_1 \cdots e_n) = \lambda$. Let $\psi = \nu \circ \mu : M_n \rightarrow C[\varepsilon]_n$. We will prove that ψ is an isomorphism of S_n -modules.

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{Indeed, } \psi\left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_\sigma x_{\sigma(1)} \cdots x_{\sigma(n)}\right) &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_\sigma \mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma). \text{ But, for every } \pi \in S_n, \\
\psi\pi\left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_\sigma x_{\sigma(1)} \cdots x_{\sigma(n)}\right) &= \psi\left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_\sigma x_{\pi\sigma(1)} \cdots x_{\pi\sigma(n)}\right) \\
&= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_\sigma \mathbf{sgn}_w(\pi\sigma) \\
&= \mathbf{sgn}_w(\pi) \phi_\pi\left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_\sigma \mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma)\right) \\
&= \mathbf{sgn}_w(\pi) \phi_\pi\left(\psi\left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_\sigma x_{\sigma(1)} \cdots x_{\sigma(n)}\right)\right) \\
&= \pi\left(\psi\left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_\sigma x_{\sigma(1)} \cdots x_{\sigma(n)}\right)\right),
\end{aligned}$$

showing that ψ is a homomorphism of S_n -modules.

Since $1 = \psi(x_1 \cdots x_n)$ generates $C[\varepsilon]_n$, ψ is surjective. Injectivity follows once we show that if $f \in P_n$ becomes zero under the substitution $x_i \mapsto e_i$ then f is an identity, which is the content of Lemma 2.27. \square

In addition to having the co-modules of \mathfrak{G} , we can already calculate its co-dimensions:

Theorem 2.28. *The S_n -module $C[\varepsilon]_n$ is a free C -module of rank 2^{n-1} .*

Proof. In the proof of Lemma 2.9, we have seen that modulo consequences of the Grassmann identity, every non-commutative polynomial f of degree n , and in particular every multilinear polynomial f of degree n is a sum of elements of the form $x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_m} [x_{i_{m+1}}, x_{i_{m+2}}] \cdots [x_{i_{n-1}}, x_{i_n}]$ where $i_1 \leq \cdots \leq i_m$ and we can assume that $i_{m+1} < \cdots < i_n$. Therefore, they generate the n -th co-module of \mathfrak{G} as a C -module. Thus, if we let

$$N = \text{span}_C \{x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_m} [x_{i_{m+1}}, x_{i_{m+2}}] \cdots [x_{i_{n-1}}, x_{i_n}] \mid i_1 < \cdots < i_m, i_{m+1} < \cdots < i_n\},$$

then $N/(N \cap \text{id}(\mathfrak{G}))$ is the n -th co-module of \mathfrak{G} , which is (by Theorem 2.25) isomorphic to $C[\varepsilon]_n$. Hence, $C[\varepsilon]_n$ is the quotient of N by all identities of \mathfrak{G} . But, we have seen in the proof of Lemma 2.9 that all identities of \mathfrak{G} in N are zero, and hence N is isomorphic to $C[\varepsilon]_n$.

However, there are exactly 2^{n-1} polynomials in the set spanning N , and we have already seen that they are linearly independent: indeed, in the proof of Lemma 2.9, we have shown that if $\sum a_i x_{i_1} \cdots x_{i_m} [x_{i_{m+1}}, x_{i_{m+2}}] \cdots [x_{i_{n-1}}, x_{i_n}] \in N$ is an identity (in particular, a linear relation among the generators of N), then the coefficients a_i are zero. Hence, they are linearly independent. \square

Corollary 2.29. *For any field $C = \mathbb{F}$ of any characteristic, the co-dimension sequence of \mathfrak{G} is $c_n(\mathfrak{G}) = 2^{n-1}$.*

An immediate result is that we know the co-dimension of G , the usual Grassmann algebra, for any field of characteristic different than 2, generalizing the well known classical result in characteristic 0 (see also, for a purely combinatoric proof, [LPT05]).

Corollary 2.30. *For any field \mathbb{F} with $\text{char } \mathbb{F} \neq 2$, we have $c_n(G) = 2^{n-1}$.*

Proof. We have shown that when 2 is invertible, $\text{id}(S) = \text{id}(\mathfrak{G})$ (see Theorem 2.13) – and since S is an extension by scalars of G , they have the same co-dimension. \square

3. GENERALIZED SUPERALGEBRAS AND GENERALIZED SUPERTRACES

3.1. Generalized Superalgebras. Now that we have the basic machinery of the generalized Grassmann algebra, we would like to use it to replicate the success of the standard Grassmann algebra in characteristic 0. The first problem is that while the Grassmann algebra G has a natural superalgebra structure, given by the words of even and odd length, the even-odd grading on \mathfrak{G} is uninteresting, as exemplified by Lemma 2.26.

Recall the definition of $C[\varepsilon]$ in Definition 2.1. Taking advantage of the many idempotents of $C[\varepsilon]$, we choose the following grading.

Definition 3.1. A $C[\varepsilon]$ -algebra is called a Σ -superalgebra over C if it is graded by the group $\mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}} = \bigoplus_{i \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{Z}_2$.

Our first example is the algebra \mathfrak{G} itself:

Definition 3.2. The extended Grassmann algebra is $\mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}$ -graded by letting $C[\varepsilon]$ be contained in the zero component, and setting the grade of each e_i to be $(0, \dots, 0, 1, 0, \dots)$ where the 1 is in the i -th component. The degree of a word $w \in \mathfrak{G}$ is $g = (\deg_1 w, \deg_2 w, \dots)$ modulo 2, where $\deg_i w$ is the number of occurrences of e_i in w .

The zero component is thus $\mathfrak{G}_0 = C[\varepsilon][e_1^2, e_2^2, \dots]$, which is contained in the center of \mathfrak{G} . For every $g = (g_1, g_2, \dots) \in \mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}$, let $e_g = \prod e_i^{g_i}$ and $\varepsilon_g = g_1 \varepsilon_1 + g_2 \varepsilon_2 \cdots \in \text{span}_{\mathbb{Z}_2} \{\varepsilon_i\}$, which are finite products and sums. The corresponding component $\mathfrak{G}_g = \mathfrak{G}_0 e_g$ is a rank 1 module over \mathfrak{G}_0 , so the grading is “thin”.

Definition 3.3. Let $\mathfrak{A} = \bigoplus_{g \in \mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}} \mathfrak{A}_g$ be any Σ -superalgebra over C . We define the Σ -supercommutator $\{a, b\} \in \mathfrak{A}$ for homogenous elements $a \in \mathfrak{A}_g$, $b \in \mathfrak{A}_h$ by setting $\{a, b\} = ab - \exp(\varepsilon_g \varepsilon_h)ba$, extended bilinearly to all $a, b \in \mathfrak{A}$.

We say that \mathfrak{A} is Σ -supercommutative if $\{a, b\} = 0$ for all $a, b \in \mathfrak{A}$.

Example 3.4. The extended Grassmann algebra \mathfrak{G} is Σ -supercommutative. Indeed, by Proposition 2.19, for any pair of words $u \in \mathfrak{G}_g$ and $v \in \mathfrak{G}_h$ we have $uv = \exp(\varepsilon_g \varepsilon_h)vu = \exp(\varepsilon_g \varepsilon_h)vu$, or in other words, $\{u, v\} = 0$.

We will use regular font for the standard supertheoretic notions, such as $\text{sgn}(\cdot)$, sCent , str , A , B , C , G , and the Fraktur font for the corresponding Σ -supertheory notions, $\mathfrak{sgn}(\cdot)$, \mathfrak{sCent} , \mathfrak{str} , \mathfrak{A} , \mathfrak{B} , \mathfrak{C} , \mathfrak{G} , etc.

Example 3.5. As another example, one can consider \mathfrak{S} , the free Σ -supercommutative Σ -superalgebra on the generators $e_g^{(n)}$ ($n = 1, 2, \dots$) where $e_g^{(n)} \in \mathfrak{G}_g$ is a homogenous generator of the component with degree g . As a result, \mathfrak{S} is generated by the generators $e_g^{(n)}$ under the relations:

$$[e_g^{(n)}, e_h^{(m)}] = (1 - \exp(\varepsilon_g \varepsilon_h))e_g^{(n)}e_h^{(m)}.$$

Note that $\text{id}(\mathfrak{G}) = \text{id}(\mathfrak{S})$, because $\mathfrak{G} \subset \mathfrak{S}$ and \mathfrak{S} satisfies the Grassmann identity.

3.2. The Generalized Grassmann Hull. Now that we have an appropriate grading, we can generalize the Grassmann hull of an algebra (see Theorem 1.5 for the notion of the Grassmann hull for superalgebras). Similarly to the standard Grassmann hull, one can use either the Grassmann algebra or the free Σ -supercommutative algebra to define it (for an example in the case of $\text{char} = 0$, see [GZ05, p. 83–85]). For our purposes, it will be more convenient to use the free Σ -supercommutative algebra.

Definition 3.6. Let $\mathfrak{A} = \bigoplus_{g \in \mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}} \mathfrak{A}_g$ be a Σ -superalgebra. The generalized Grassmann hull is by definition

$$\mathfrak{S}[\mathfrak{A}] = \bigoplus_{g \in \mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}} (\mathfrak{S}_g \otimes_{C[\varepsilon]} \mathfrak{A}_g),$$

with the $\mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}$ -grading defined by $\mathfrak{S}[\mathfrak{A}]_g = \mathfrak{S}_g \otimes_{C[\varepsilon]} \mathfrak{A}_g$.

Example 3.7. Let A be any C -algebra. Tensoring with the $C[\varepsilon]$ -group algebra $C[\varepsilon][\mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}]$, which is naturally a Σ -superalgebra over C , gives $A \otimes_C C[\varepsilon][\mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}]$ a natural Σ -superalgebra grading, where $(A \otimes_C C[\varepsilon][\mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}])_g = A \otimes_C (C[\varepsilon][\mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}])_g$ and

$$A \otimes_C \mathfrak{S} = \mathfrak{S}[A \otimes_C C[\varepsilon][\mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}]].$$

We will now define the notion of a Σ -superidentity:

Definition 3.8. Define $C[\varepsilon]\langle x_1^{(g)}, x_2^{(g)}, \dots \mid g \in \mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}} \rangle$ to be the free Σ -superalgebra.

The elements of this algebra, which is denoted by $C[\varepsilon]\langle X^{(g)} \rangle$ for brevity, are called Σ -superpolynomials. We will define the set of Σ -superidentities of any Σ -superalgebra \mathfrak{A} as the intersection of all kernels of all grading-preserving $C[\varepsilon]$ -homomorphisms $\phi : C[\varepsilon]\langle X^{(g)} \rangle \rightarrow \mathfrak{A}$, and denote it by $\text{id}_\Sigma(\mathfrak{A})$.

Definition 3.9. For every finitely supported function $\bar{n} : \mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, $g \mapsto \bar{n}^{(g)}$, we let $P_{\bar{n}}[\varepsilon]$ denote the $C[\varepsilon]$ -module of multilinear Σ -superpolynomials with coefficients in $C[\varepsilon]$, in the variables $\{x_i^{(g)}\}_{1 \leq i \leq \bar{n}^{(g)}, g \in \mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}}$. We will refer to \bar{n} as the associated multidegree. We will also write $n = \sum \bar{n}^{(g)}$, the total degree of identities in $P_{\bar{n}}[\varepsilon]$. The multilinear part of $C[\varepsilon]\langle X^{(g)} \rangle$ is $\bigoplus_{\bar{n}} P_{\bar{n}}[\varepsilon]$.

Again, keeping the analogy to the case of characteristic 0, we can define the operation of the generalized Grassmann hull on an identity.

Definition 3.10. We define the Grassmann involution on Σ -superpolynomials as follows. Let $f = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_\sigma x_{\sigma(1)} \cdots x_{\sigma(n)} \in P_{\bar{n}}[\varepsilon]$ be a multilinear $\mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}$ -graded identity of multidegree \bar{n} , such that each variable x_j is in the homogenous component of $C[\varepsilon]\langle X^{(g)} \rangle$ corresponding to g_j . Then

$$f^* = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \text{sgn}_w(\sigma) a_\sigma x_{\sigma(1)} \cdots x_{\sigma(n)},$$

where $w = (e_{g_1}, \dots, e_{g_n})$.

(Although w is not well defined, the ε -counterpart $\varepsilon_{g_1}, \dots, \varepsilon_{g_n}$ is well defined. Hence, since $\text{sgn}_w(\sigma)$ only depends on the ε_{w_i} , the morphism $*$ is well defined.)

This is indeed an involution:

Lemma 3.11. The map $f \mapsto f^*$ is an involution.

Proof. Let $f \in P_{\bar{n}}[\varepsilon]$ be a multilinear $\mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \bar{n}}$ -graded identity of multidegree \bar{n} . Write $f = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} a_{\sigma} x_{\sigma(1)} \cdots x_{\sigma(n)}$. Then $f^{**} = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma)^2 a_{\sigma} x_{\sigma(1)} \cdots x_{\sigma(n)}$. But,

$$\mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma)^2 = \exp \left(\sum_{\substack{i < j \\ \sigma(i) > \sigma(j)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(i)}} \varepsilon_{w_{\sigma(j)}} \right)^2 = 1$$

by Remark 2.18, so $f^{**} = f$. \square

As is the case with superalgebras, the involution gives the identities of the generalized Grassmann hull:

Definition 3.12. Let $\Gamma \triangleleft C[\varepsilon] \langle X^{(g)} \rangle$ be a two-sided ideal. We say that Γ is a T_{Σ} -ideal if it is also invariant under all $C[\varepsilon]$ -endomorphisms of $C[\varepsilon] \langle X^{(g)} \rangle$ that preserve the grading.

Also, in this case, we let Γ^* be the T_{Σ} -ideal generated as a T_{Σ} -ideal by the images of all multilinear identities in Γ under the involution $*$.

Remark 3.13. Note that for all T_{Σ} -ideals Γ , we have: $\Gamma^* \cap P_{\bar{n}}[\varepsilon] = (\Gamma \cap P_{\bar{n}}[\varepsilon])^*$, where on the right hand side, taking $*$ means taking $*$ on each element separately. This is because the multilinear part $\Gamma \cap P_{\bar{n}}[\varepsilon]$ is already endomorphism-invariant, and since, by definition, Γ^* is the minimal T_{Σ} -ideal containing $(\Gamma \cap P_{\bar{n}}[\varepsilon])^*$.

In other words, using $*$ on all multilinear identities of a T_{Σ} -ideal Γ gives all multilinear identities of Γ^* .

Recall that $\text{id}_{\Sigma}(\mathfrak{A})$ is the set of Σ -identities of \mathfrak{A} , Definition 3.8.

Theorem 3.14. Let A be a Σ -superalgebra. Then $\text{id}_{\Sigma}(\mathfrak{S}[\mathfrak{A}])$ and $\text{id}_{\Sigma}(\mathfrak{A})^*$ have the same multilinear components.

In other words, for every $f \in P_{\bar{n}}[\varepsilon]$, we have that $f \in \text{id}_{\Sigma}(\mathfrak{S}[\mathfrak{A}])$ iff $f^* \in \text{id}_{\Sigma}(\mathfrak{A})$.

Proof. Let $f = \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \alpha_{\sigma} x_{\sigma(1)} \cdots x_{\sigma(n)} \in P_{\bar{n}}[\varepsilon]$. Let $x_i \mapsto a_i \otimes w_i$ be any substitution where $w_i \in \mathfrak{S}_{g_i}$ is a word in the generators $e_j^{(n)}$ of \mathfrak{S} , in the component corresponding to g_i , and $a_i \in \mathfrak{A}_{g_i}$. Then, under the substitution:

$$\begin{aligned} f &\mapsto \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \alpha_{\sigma} a_{\sigma(1)} \otimes w_{\sigma(1)} \cdots a_{\sigma(n)} \otimes w_{\sigma(n)} \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \alpha_{\sigma} (a_{\sigma(1)} \cdots a_{\sigma(n)}) \otimes (w_{\sigma(1)} \cdots w_{\sigma(n)}) \\ &\stackrel{\text{Prop. 2.21}}{=} \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \alpha_{\sigma} (a_{\sigma(1)} \cdots a_{\sigma(n)}) \otimes (\mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma) w_1 \cdots w_n) \\ &= \sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \alpha_{\sigma} (\mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1)} \cdots a_{\sigma(n)}) \otimes (w_1 \cdots w_n) \\ &= \left(\sum_{\sigma \in S_n} \alpha_{\sigma} \mathbf{sgn}_w(\sigma) a_{\sigma(1)} \cdots a_{\sigma(n)} \right) \otimes (w_1 \cdots w_n) \\ &= f^*(a_1, \dots, a_n) \otimes w_1 \cdots w_n, \end{aligned}$$

as we wanted to show. \square

Corollary 3.15. *Let \mathfrak{A} be a Σ -superalgebra. Then: $\text{id}_\Sigma(\mathfrak{S}[\mathfrak{S}[\mathfrak{A}]])$ and $\text{id}_\Sigma(\mathfrak{A})$ share the same multilinear identities.*

Proof. Use the result of Theorem 3.14 twice, and then apply Lemma 3.11. \square

Remark 3.16. *We have not proved that $\text{id}_\Sigma(\mathfrak{S}[\mathfrak{A}]) = \text{id}_\Sigma(\mathfrak{A})^*$. In characteristic 0, having the same multilinear identities would have implied that they are the same. However, this is not the case in positive characteristic: $\text{id}_\Sigma(\mathfrak{A})$ is not necessarily generated as a T_Σ -ideal by its multilinear component.*

We see that even though the language of generalized Grassmann hulls generalizes the ordinary notion of Grassmann hull, its formulation could be considered more elegant; rather than defining the involution on a multilinear identity by multiplying by the sign of only the odd variables, we simply multiply by the generalized sign of all variables. This is mainly because all words in the generators e_i of \mathfrak{G} are, in a way, generic, so there is no “special treatment” of any specific component of the grading.

3.3. Generalized Supertraces. The superization of basic concepts in linear algebra, such as the supertrace and supercommutator, is defined in characteristic zero. We now begin the development of a supertheory based upon \mathfrak{G} and the concept of the generalized superalgebra. Such a Σ -supertheory will have the advantage of being characteristic free, valid over any ring.

We will begin by defining the notion of Σ -supertraces. Recall that a trace function on a C -algebra A is a function $\text{tr} : A \rightarrow \text{Cent}(A)$ satisfying $\text{tr}[a, b] = 0$ and $\text{tr}(a \text{tr}(b)) = \text{tr}(a) \text{tr}(b)$.

Definition 3.17. *Let \mathfrak{A} be a Σ -superalgebra over C . Its Σ -supercenter, $\mathfrak{sCent}(\mathfrak{A})$, is the set of all elements of \mathfrak{A} that Σ -supercommute with every element, i.e.*

$$\mathfrak{sCent}(\mathfrak{A}) = \{a \in \mathfrak{A} \mid \forall b \in \mathfrak{A}, \{a, b\} = 0\},$$

where $\{a, b\}$ is the Σ -supercommutator of Definition 3.3.

Definition 3.18. *Let \mathfrak{A} be a Σ -superalgebra over C . A $C[\varepsilon]$ -linear (grading-preserving) function $\mathfrak{str} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow \mathfrak{sCent}(\mathfrak{A})$ will be called a Σ -supertrace iff*

$$\mathfrak{str}\{a, b\} = 0$$

and

$$\mathfrak{str}(a \mathfrak{str}(b)) = \mathfrak{str}(a) \mathfrak{str}(b),$$

for every $a, b \in \mathfrak{A}$.

The concepts of Σ -supertrace Σ -superidentities naturally follows (see [BR05, chapter 12]):

Definition 3.19. *Define the algebra $C[\varepsilon]\langle X^{(g)}, \mathfrak{sTr} \rangle$ to be the free Σ -superalgebra with Σ -supertrace \mathfrak{sTr} . This algebra is spanned over $C[\varepsilon]$ by words of the form $w_0 \mathfrak{sTr}(w_1) \cdots \mathfrak{sTr}(w_\ell)$ where $w_i \in \langle X^{(g)} \rangle$, and the grading is such that the grade of $\mathfrak{sTr}(w)$ is the same as that of w . The defining relations are the axioms of Definition 3.18.*

The Σ -supertrace Σ -superidentities of a Σ -superalgebra \mathfrak{A} with Σ -supertrace \mathfrak{str} are the elements in the intersection of all the kernels of all grading-preserving $C[\varepsilon]$ -homomorphisms $\phi : C[\varepsilon]\langle X^{(g)}, \mathfrak{sTr} \rangle \rightarrow A$ such that $\mathfrak{str}\phi(x) = \phi(\mathfrak{sTr} x)$.

Remark 3.20. We use different capitalization to differentiate between formal traces (traces in the free algebra) and traces of the object under discussion. That is, Tr , sTr and \mathfrak{sTr} are formal traces, formal supertraces and formal Σ -supertraces in the algebras $C\langle X, \text{Tr} \rangle$, $C\langle X^{(0)}, X^{(1)}, \text{sTr} \rangle$ and $C[\varepsilon]\langle X^{(g)}, \mathfrak{sTr} \rangle$, respectively. At the same time, tr , str and \mathfrak{str} are arbitrary trace functions, in any algebra we happen to be currently working with.

For example, the equality $\mathfrak{str}(a^p) = \mathfrak{str}(a)^p$ holds in the algebra A for all a , iff A satisfies the Σ -supertrace Σ -superidentity $\mathfrak{sTr}(x^p) = \mathfrak{sTr}(x)^p$. In other words, $\mathfrak{sTr}(x^p) = \mathfrak{sTr}(x)^p$ is an identity, while $\mathfrak{str}(a^p) = \mathfrak{str}(a)^p$ is the value of that identity after substituting the function \mathfrak{str} to the variable \mathfrak{sTr} .

We come to our most important example.

Definition 3.21. Let \mathfrak{A} be a Σ -superalgebra with a grading preserving trace function $\text{tr} : \mathfrak{A} \rightarrow C$. Define the associated Σ -supertrace function $\mathfrak{str} = \text{tr}^*$ on $\mathfrak{S}[\mathfrak{A}]$ by $\mathfrak{str}(a \otimes w) = \text{tr}(a) \otimes w$.

Conversely, if \mathfrak{A} has a Σ -supertrace \mathfrak{str} , define its associated trace function $\text{tr} = \mathfrak{str}^*$ on $\mathfrak{S}[\mathfrak{A}]$ by $\text{tr}(a \otimes w) = \mathfrak{str}(a) \otimes w$. Note that \mathfrak{str}^* preserves the grading.

Lemma 3.22. The above definitions of the associated trace function \mathfrak{str}^* and the associated Σ -supertrace function tr^* , indeed give a trace function and a Σ -supertrace function, respectively.

Proof. This follows since for all $a \otimes u, b \otimes v \in \mathfrak{S}[\mathfrak{A}]$, $a, b \in \mathfrak{A}$, $u, v \in \mathfrak{S}$,

$$\begin{aligned} \{a \otimes u, b \otimes v\} &= (a \otimes u)(b \otimes v) - \exp(\varepsilon_g \varepsilon_h)(b \otimes v)(a \otimes u) \\ &= ab \otimes uv - ba \otimes \exp(\varepsilon_g \varepsilon_h)vu \\ &= (ab - ba) \otimes uv = [a, b] \otimes uv \end{aligned}$$

and $\{a, b\} \otimes uv = [a \otimes u, b \otimes v]$ in the same manner. \square

Remark 3.23. Let A be a C -algebra, with a trace function tr . Then $A \otimes_C C[\varepsilon][\mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}]$ has a Σ -superalgebra grading (coming from the grading of the $C[\varepsilon][\mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}]$ component), and is a Σ -superalgebra. Now, the function $\text{tr} : A \rightarrow \text{Cent}(A)$ can be extended by linearity to $\hat{\text{tr}} = \text{tr} \otimes 1 : A \otimes_C C[\varepsilon][\mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}] \rightarrow \text{Cent}(A) \otimes_C C[\varepsilon][\mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}]$ such that $\hat{\text{tr}}$ preserves the Σ -superalgebra grading. Then, since $A \otimes_C \mathfrak{S} = \mathfrak{S}[A \otimes_C C[\varepsilon][\mathbb{Z}_2^{\oplus \mathbb{N}}]]$, we obtain a Σ -supertrace $\mathfrak{str} = \hat{\text{tr}}^*$ on $A \otimes_C \mathfrak{S}$, given by: $\mathfrak{str}(a \otimes w) = \text{tr}(a) \otimes w$. This construction generalizes Definition 3.21 to the case of (non-graded) C -algebras.

Now, in analogue with Theorem 2.13, we show the equivalence of supertrace and Σ -supertrace identities (the identities are not graded, so these are not Σ -superidentities).

Theorem 3.24. Suppose that 2 is invertible in C . Let A be some C -algebra with trace tr . Let \mathfrak{str} be the associated Σ -supertrace of $A \otimes_C \mathfrak{S}$, and in a similar manner, associate a supertrace str to $A \otimes_C S$, where S is the free supercommutative algebra. Then the supertrace identities of $A \otimes_C S$ are the same as the Σ -supertrace identities of $A \otimes_C \mathfrak{S}$, with \mathfrak{sTr} replaced by sTr .

Proof. The proof is virtually identical, word for word, to the proof of Theorem 2.13. \square

A key result in PI-theory is the ‘‘Kemer supertrick’’ (see e.g. [Zel91]), which heavily relies on representation theory, which fails to deliver in characteristic p .

The Kemer supertrick can be reformulated as the claim that for all algebras A there is some n such that $\text{id}(A) \supseteq \text{id}(M_n(G))$. In this sense, the Kemer supertrick has already been proven in characteristic p (by Kemer, [Kem95]), but with very bad bounds.

On the long term, one might hope to bypass this difficulty by directly adding formal supertraces to algebras (and then show that their identities imply all identities of $M_n(\mathfrak{G})$), just like Zubrilin theory (see [AB10] for an overview of Zubrilin traces) enables the introduction of traces to an algebra and showing that affine PI-algebras satisfy all identities of a matrix algebra.

This motivates the following question about Σ -supertraces: Let A be an (ordinary) algebra on which a linear function \mathfrak{f} is defined. What identities on A and \mathfrak{f} allow us to introduce a grading to the algebra such that \mathfrak{f} becomes a Σ -supertrace?

More formally, we define

Definition 3.25. *Let $C\langle X, \mathfrak{F} \rangle$ be the free algebra over C with a C -linear function \mathfrak{F} acting freely on it. Let A be any C -algebra with a linear function $\mathfrak{f} : A \rightarrow A$. We define the identities of A with linear function \mathfrak{f} to be the intersection of a ; kernels of all homomorphisms $\phi : C\langle X, \mathfrak{F} \rangle \rightarrow A$ such that $\phi(\mathfrak{F}(a)) = \mathfrak{f}(\phi(a))$.*

Remark 3.26. *As in Remark 3.20, we use capitalization to differentiate formal objects from others. That is, \mathfrak{f} is any particular linear function, while \mathfrak{F} is the formal linear function, of the algebra $C\langle X, \mathfrak{F} \rangle$.*

Theorem 3.27. *The multilinear part of the ideal of identities of $C[\varepsilon]\langle X^{(g)}, \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{r} \rangle$ with linear function $\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{r}$ is generated by:*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{F}(\mathfrak{F}(x)y) &= \mathfrak{F}(x)\mathfrak{F}(y) \\ \mathfrak{F}(x\mathfrak{F}(y)) &= \mathfrak{F}(x)\mathfrak{F}(y) \\ [x, \mathfrak{F}(y, z)] &= 0 \\ [\mathfrak{F}(x), [\mathfrak{F}(y), z]] &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Note that the Σ -superidentity $\mathfrak{F}\{a, b\} = 0$ of Definition 3.18 is not in the list, as it is not an (ordinary) identity.

To prove the theorem we require a few lemmas. We begin by proving a lemma analogous to Lemma 2.7:

Lemma 3.28. *The identities with linear function:*

$$\begin{aligned} (7a) \quad & \mathfrak{F}(\mathfrak{F}(x)y) = \mathfrak{F}(x)\mathfrak{F}(y) \\ (7b) \quad & \mathfrak{F}(x\mathfrak{F}(y)) = \mathfrak{F}(x)\mathfrak{F}(y) \\ (7c) \quad & [x, \mathfrak{F}(y, z)] = 0 \\ (7d) \quad & [\mathfrak{F}(x), [\mathfrak{F}(y), z]] = 0 \end{aligned}$$

hold in $C[\varepsilon]\langle X^{(g)}, \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{r} \rangle$.

Proof. The identities (7a) and (7b) follow immediately from the definition of the Σ -supertrace (Definition 3.18).

We will now show that the identities (7c) and (7d) are indeed satisfied by any Σ -supertrace, using the fact that the Σ -supertraces Σ -supercommute with everything and a product of two elements inside a Σ -supertrace behaves as if it Σ -supercommutes. Thus, for the purpose of checking (7c) and (7d), one can assume

that everything Σ -supercommutes. But the Σ -supercommutative Σ -superalgebra \mathfrak{G} satisfies the Grassmann identity, which thus implies these two identities.

More formally, we begin by proving (7c). The proof of (7d) is completely analogous. First of all, since (7c) is multilinear, we may assume that x, y and z are all homogenous. Then the following holds:

$$\begin{aligned}
[x, \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{r}[y, z]] &= [x, \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{r}(yz) - \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{r}(zy)] = [x, \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{r}(yz) - \exp(\varepsilon_y \varepsilon_z) \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{r}(yz)] \\
&= (1 - \exp(\varepsilon_y \varepsilon_z)) [x, \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{r}(yz)] \\
&= (1 - \exp(\varepsilon_y \varepsilon_z)) (x \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{r}(yz) - \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{r}(yz) x) \\
&= (1 - \exp(\varepsilon_y \varepsilon_z)) (x \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{r}(yz) - \exp(\varepsilon_x \varepsilon_{yz}) x \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{r}(yz)) \\
&= (1 - \exp(\varepsilon_y \varepsilon_z)) (1 - \exp(\varepsilon_x (\varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z))) x \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{I}\mathfrak{r}(yz).
\end{aligned}$$

Hence, in order to show that this is zero, it is sufficient to show that $0 = (1 - \exp(\varepsilon_y \varepsilon_z))(1 - \exp(\varepsilon_x (\varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z)))$.

However, if we choose words $w_x, w_y, w_z \in \mathfrak{G}$ such that $\varepsilon_{w_x} = \varepsilon_x$, $\varepsilon_{w_y} = \varepsilon_y$ and $\varepsilon_{w_z} = \varepsilon_z$, then since \mathfrak{G} satisfies the Grassmann identity:

$$\begin{aligned}
0 = [w_x, [w_y, w_z]] &= [w_x, w_y w_z - w_z w_y] = [w_x, w_y w_z - \exp(\varepsilon_y \varepsilon_z) w_y w_z] \\
&= (1 - \exp(\varepsilon_y \varepsilon_z)) [w_x, w_y w_z] \\
&= (1 - \exp(\varepsilon_y \varepsilon_z)) (w_x w_y w_z - w_y w_z w_x) \\
&= (1 - \exp(\varepsilon_y \varepsilon_z)) (w_x w_y w_z - \exp(\varepsilon_x \varepsilon_{yz}) w_x w_y w_z) \\
&= (1 - \exp(\varepsilon_y \varepsilon_z)) (1 - \exp(\varepsilon_x (\varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z))) w_x w_y w_z,
\end{aligned}$$

and thus $(1 - \exp(\varepsilon_y \varepsilon_z))(1 - \exp(\varepsilon_x (\varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_z))) = 0$, as we wanted to show. \square

Now, we give the lemma analogous to Lemma 2.8:

Lemma 3.29. *The identities with linear function:*

$$\begin{aligned}
(8a) \quad & [x, [\mathfrak{F}(y), \mathfrak{F}(z)]] = 0 \\
(8b) \quad & [x, \mathfrak{F}(y)][\mathfrak{F}(z), \mathfrak{F}(w)] + [x, \mathfrak{F}(z)][\mathfrak{F}(y), \mathfrak{F}(w)] = 0 \\
(8c) \quad & [\mathfrak{F}(x), y][\mathfrak{F}(z), \mathfrak{F}(w)] + [\mathfrak{F}(x), \mathfrak{F}(z)][y, \mathfrak{F}(w)] = 0
\end{aligned}$$

are consequences of (7a), (7b), (7c) and (7d).

Proof. In order to obtain (8a), substitute $y \mapsto \mathfrak{F}(y)$ into (7c), and use (7a) and (7b) to see that $0 = [x, \mathfrak{F}[y, z]] \mapsto [x, \mathfrak{F}[\mathfrak{F}(y), z]] = [x, [\mathfrak{F}(y), \mathfrak{F}(z)]]$. The proofs of (8b) and (8c), given (7d) and (8a) are completely analogous to the proof of Lemma 2.8. \square

of Theorem 3.27. We will use the following equalities: for all words $s = x_1 \cdots x_n$ and t , we have

$$\begin{aligned}
(9a) \quad [s, t] &= [x_1, x_2 \cdots x_n t] + [x_2, x_3 \cdots x_n t x_1] + \cdots + [x_n, t x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1}], \\
(9b) \quad 0 &= [x_1, x_2 \cdots x_n] + [x_2, x_3 \cdots x_n x_1] + \cdots + [x_n, x_1 x_2 \cdots x_{n-1}].
\end{aligned}$$

The strategy of our proof greatly resembles that of Lemma 2.9. We will use the above identities to bring an arbitrary polynomial $f \in C\langle X, \mathfrak{F} \rangle$ to a specified standard form, and then use substitutions to show that the coefficients are 0. This will be done via substitutions from the matrix algebras $M_n(\mathfrak{G})$ over \mathfrak{G} , with the Σ -supertraces $\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{tr}$ associated with the usual traces in $M_n(C)$.

We begin by specifying the standard form we will use. Note that we are working with multilinear polynomials. The form is a sum of terms of the form:

$$\begin{aligned}
& w \times \\
& \mathfrak{F}(v_1)\mathfrak{F}(v_2) \cdots \mathfrak{F}(v_n) \times \\
& [w_1, \mathfrak{F}(u_1)][w_2, \mathfrak{F}(u_2)] \cdots [w_m, \mathfrak{F}(u_m)] \times \\
& [\mathfrak{F}(u_{m+1}), \mathfrak{F}(u_{m+2})][\mathfrak{F}(u_{m+3}), \mathfrak{F}(u_{m+4})] \cdots [\mathfrak{F}(u_{k-1}), \mathfrak{F}(u_k)] \times \\
& \mathfrak{F}[s_1, t_1]\mathfrak{F}[s_2, t_2] \cdots \mathfrak{F}[s_\ell, t_\ell]
\end{aligned}$$

where $w, w_1, \dots, w_m, v_1, \dots, v_n, u_1, \dots, u_k$ and t_1, \dots, t_ℓ are all words in the x_i , and the s_1, \dots, s_ℓ are letters. However, many of these forms are trivially equal, so we require that: the words u_1, \dots, u_k are alphabetically ordered; the words v_1, \dots, v_n are alphabetically ordered; the pairs (s_i, t_i) are also alphabetically ordered; for every i , the letter s_i is smaller than some letter of t_i ; and the words v_i and u_i are cyclically minimal, where a word is cyclically minimal if it is the first among its cyclic rotations.

Lemma 3.28, Lemma 3.29 and (9a), (9b) imply that all multilinear polynomials can be brought to this form.

Now, we will show that the coefficients of the terms containing no \mathfrak{F} -s are zero. Indeed, substitute matrix units $x_i \mapsto e_{\sigma(i), \sigma(i+1)}$ into all x_i , where σ is some permutation. Then only the monomial in which the x_i are ordered according to σ contributes, and thus its coefficient is 0.

Next, rather than substitute a path as we just did, we choose some subset of the variables and substitute a cycle into them and a path into the rest. Since the standard trace is zero off diagonally, the only terms contributing are those that have no more than one appearance of \mathfrak{F} , corresponding to the cycle. We thus have three options for the terms that contribute: $w \cdot \mathfrak{F}(v_1)$, $w \cdot [w_1, \mathfrak{F}(u_1)]$ and $w \cdot \mathfrak{F}[s_1, t_1]$.

Note that the last two do not contribute at all if the coefficients of the matrix units are central. Thus the coefficient of the first is 0. Now, substitute coefficients from \mathfrak{G} to two edges of the loop, such that exactly one edge has e_1 as the coefficient, and another has e_2 as the coefficient. Then only the term $w \cdot \mathfrak{F}[s_1, t_1]$ contributes – and hence has coefficient equal to 0. Finally, substitute e_1 to just one of the variables of the loop, and e_2 to an edge of the path. Then the term $w \cdot [w_1, \mathfrak{F}(u_1)]$ gives a non-zero contribution, unless it too has coefficient zero.

We use induction on $N = n + k + \ell$ to show that all coefficients are 0. We substitute matrix elements such that there is one path, and $N = n + k + \ell$ loops. We are now left with the liberty to choose their coefficients from \mathfrak{G} . Now, we must be able to tell how they are divided into v_i -s, u_i -s and (s_i, t_i) -s. So, at first we substitute only central coefficients. This gives us the case of: $k = \ell = 0$, so its coefficient is zero.

Now, we will use induction on $k + \ell$. We choose $n = N - (k + \ell)$ loops, and substitute central coefficients. This forces them to be v_1, \dots, v_n , and by induction, no coefficient with any other v_i -s contributes. Now, we substitute coefficients e_i into all elements of the path, and we substitute one coefficient into the generators in each remaining loop (out of the $k + \ell$ loops left). This gives us the case where $\ell = 0$.

We use induction on ℓ . Choose k loops, and substitute one coefficient into each one of them, in addition to the substitution into elements of the path. This forces these loops to be the u_1, \dots, u_k . We are left with two things to find out: how is

the path split into the w, w_1, \dots, w_m , and how are the remaining ℓ loops divided between the s_i and the t_i .

Choosing the division of each remaining loop into s_i and t_i is easy, and will be done via induction on the position of the letter s_i relative to the largest letter of t_i . Indeed, the base of the induction is this: substitute a coefficient e_{i_1} to the largest letter and e_{i_2} to the letter before it. Then the only contribution to the coefficient of the product $\varepsilon_{i_1}\varepsilon_{i_2}$ comes from the cases in which the largest letter itself is s_i , or the one before it is s_i (otherwise e_{i_1} and e_{i_2} appear in their correct order). But because the largest letter is never s_i , we see that s_i is also never the letter before that. Proceeding by induction, we are done.

Therefore, we have almost isolated all coefficients of the form; we must now isolate one specific way to break down the path to w, w_1, \dots, w_m , for an arbitrary (but known) choice of s_i . This is done as follows. We use induction on m . Now, we already know that the associated loop, u_i , has one coefficient, say e_1 , and we know which loop it is. Also recall that we substituted coefficients into the elements of the path. So, after the substitution, look for the largest number of ε_i -s appearing. This information determines which elements of the path belong to w (their ε_i -s never appear). Now look for the smallest number of ε_i -s from the path appearing. This is the case where each w_i contributes one ε_i . So, sort these ε_i -s, and put the element of the path corresponding to the j -th ε_i into w_j . This gives us all elements of w_j , and only the case where m is the smallest value we have not considered, contributes.

This isolates everything – only one term contributes, and thus has a coefficient of zero, which completes all of the above inductive steps. \square

Note that incidently, just like in Lemma 2.9, we also obtain the co-dimension sequence (the algebra $C[\varepsilon]\langle X^{(g)}, \mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{r} \rangle$ is not PI, so it is not exponential and also not very interesting).

Corollary 3.30. *Suppose that A is any C -algebra, and \mathfrak{f} any linear function on it. Also suppose that the following is true in A :*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{f}(\mathfrak{f}(x)y) &= \mathfrak{f}(x)\mathfrak{f}(y) \\ \mathfrak{f}(x\mathfrak{f}(y)) &= \mathfrak{f}(x)\mathfrak{f}(y) \\ [x, \mathfrak{f}(y, z)] &= 0 \\ [\mathfrak{f}(x), [\mathfrak{f}(y), z]] &= 0. \end{aligned}$$

Then there is some Σ -superalgebra \mathfrak{A} with Σ -supertrace $\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{r}$, such that A and \mathfrak{A} have the same multilinear identities with linear function \mathfrak{f} and $\mathfrak{s}\mathfrak{T}\mathfrak{r}$ respectively.

3.4. Concluding Remarks. We have seen how the structure of the generalized Grassmann algebra can be used to generalize the notions of superalgebras and supertraces to arbitrary characteristics and rings. In a similar manner, one can define a Lie Σ -superalgebra:

Definition 3.31. *Let \mathfrak{L} be a $C[\varepsilon]$ -module with a Σ -superalgebra grading. Suppose that $\{\cdot, \cdot\}$ is a bi-linear form that respects the grading (if $a \in \mathfrak{L}_g, b \in \mathfrak{L}_h$ then $\{a, b\} \in \mathfrak{L}_{gh}$). Then \mathfrak{L} will be called a Lie Σ -superalgebra if for all homogenous $x, y, z \in \mathfrak{L}$:*

- (1) $\{x, y\} = -\exp(\varepsilon_x \varepsilon_y)\{y, x\},$
- (2) $\exp(\varepsilon_x \varepsilon_z)\{x, \{y, z\}\} + \exp(\varepsilon_y \varepsilon_x)\{y, \{z, x\}\} + \exp(\varepsilon_z \varepsilon_y)\{z, \{x, y\}\} = 0,$

$$(3) \{x, \{x, x\}\} = 0.$$

Note that 3 is superfluous when 3 is invertible in C . This new object is obviously equivalent to an ordinary Lie superalgebra whenever 2 is invertible. However, the interesting property of this definition is that it yields non-trivial behaviour in characteristic 2, where (unlike ordinary Lie superalgebras) it does not degenerate to an ordinary Lie algebra.

In this paper we only considered Σ -supertheory from the point of view of PI-theory. In a similar manner, one can consider all of Σ -supertheory in characteristic 2. The cost we pay for this is that since the grading is over an infinite group, we must consider infinite-dimensional objects; therefore, in order to replicate the study of finite dimensional objects, one should consider Σ -superobjects that are locally finite-dimensional, in the sense that their graded components are each finite dimensional and isomorphic to one another in a sufficiently strong sense (so infinite-dimensional behavior is not “hidden” across multiple graded components).

One hopes that this construction can be used to yield characteristic-free results over arbitrary rings, such as Theorem 3.27.

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